

VILLARD DEAD.

End of the Career of a Great Railroad Magnate and Financier.

HIS LIFE READS LIKE ROMANCE.

Bavarian by Birth, He Changed His Name Because of His Father's Wish and Emigrated to America—Married William Lloyd Garrison's Daughter—Had His Ups and Downs in the Financial World—Never Lost His Love for Newspaper Work.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Henry Villard, the railroad magnate and financier, died at his summer residence, at Dobb's Ferry, early to-day. Mr. Villard had intended to return to New York about the middle of last month, but his condition was then so precarious that his physicians advised him to remain at his country home until he should have gained more strength. A week ago he caught a heavy cold, and since then his condition has been gradually growing worse. Two physicians had been with him constantly for a week past.

Henry Villard was born in Neirlich Hilgard, in Speyer, Rhenish Bavaria, on April 11, 1835. His great-uncle, Theodore, (father of Julius Hilgard, who became superintendent of the United States coast survey) led a migration of the family connection to Bellevue, Ill., in 1835. His father, Gustave, was in the judicial service of the Bavarian government, and ended judge of the supreme court, at Munich.

Set out for America. Young Hilgard was educated at schools in Zweibrücken, Phalsbourg and Speyer, but in October, 1853, broke off his university studies and set out for the United States, intending to join the colony of his relatives in Bellevue. His father's opposition to this step made him borrow the surname of a French schoolmaster at Phalsbourg, and he became Henry Villard.

Arriving at Bellevue he became a newspaper reporter, and continued in the profession until 1868. During these years he served as a legislative correspondent in Indiana and Illinois, a political reporter, reporting the Lincoln-Douglas debates, the Chinese convention which nominated Lincoln, the Lincoln campaign and later as a war correspondent and a European correspondent. The papers he served in this period were the Cincinnati Commercial, the New York Tribune, the New York Herald, the Chicago Tribune and part of the time he was at the head of the news bureau at Washington. Early in 1881 Mr. Villard acquired the New York Evening Post and the Nation.

Married Daughter of Garrison.

In January, 1866, in Boston, he married Fanny, the only daughter of Wm. Lloyd Garrison. In 1868 he was chosen secretary of the newly founded Social Science Association, having its headquarters in that city, and did not finally relinquish his post until 1871.

It was in the latter year that while on a visit in Europe Mr. Villard began his railroad career. He formed a connection with Frankfort and Berlin bankers, and in 1873 returned to the United States, buying for the German bondholders the property of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, and the Oregon Steamship Company, being made a resident in 1875. He acted as one of the receivers of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and later bought up the bonds of the road. He became interested in the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, of which he became president, and then formed the Oregon and Trans-Continental, with which he merged the two other companies to a so-called blind pool with the Northern Pacific, being chosen president of the latter company.

Repaired His Fortune.

A few years later the companies in which he was interested became so involved that there was a collapse, in which Mr. Villard suffered very heavily. Returning to Germany he formed new financial relations, which enabled him to repair his fortune, and coming back to this country he started in once more as a capitalist. In 1890 he purchased from Thomas Edison the electrical and manufacturing interests, and with the Edison Lamp Company, of Newark, N. J., and the Edison works at Schenectady, N. Y., as a basis, organized the Edison General Electric Company, of which he became president, serving in that capacity for about two years. In October, 1899, he became chairman of the Northern Pacific board of directors, but the panic of 1900 again occasioned the loss of most of his fortune, and led to his withdrawal from railroad management.

Mr. Villard, when he died, was surrounded by the members of his family, including Mrs. Villard and his two sons, Oswald and Harold Villard. He had been unconscious for two days. His death, it is said, was caused by cancer of the throat. The funeral will take place Wednesday.

LIEUT. SWEENEY'S TRIALS

Recently in the Philippines in an Endeavor to Join His Regiment for Service in the Field—Twice Stricken by Illness.

The many friends of Lieutenant Walter C. Sweeney, son of the late Col. A. J. Sweeney, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. A., will be glad to hear of his recovery from a long illness in Manila. Mr. Sweeney was taken ill with malarial fever the last of June, while with his regiment at Tayug, P. I. He was in the camp hospital for two weeks and was then removed in an ambulance to Manila for treatment. As the rainy season had set in and the railroad bridges and tracks were washed away, and much of the trip to Manila was made in the ambulance over roads so muddy that the four mules were almost sunk out of sight, while the floor of the ambulance was scraping against the road.

After an awful journey of three days and two nights Manila was reached. Mr. Sweeney's temperature was from 102

to 105. He was accompanied by the regimental doctor and by Lieutenant Murphy, of the Twenty-fourth.

A sad feature of the affair was the death of Lieutenant Murphy, just one month from the time he brought Mr. Sweeney to Manila. A company of the Thirty-ninth Volunteers was ordered out on a scout, with Lieutenant or Captain Murphy in command. The first and only volley fired by the Filipinos killed Captain Murphy instantly.

After two months spent in the second reserve hospital at Manila, Lieutenant Sweeney was discharged and he started September 1st to rejoin his regiment at Tayug. Because of washouts on the railroad he was compelled to go by way of the China sea to Dapagan. After two days and nights of very rough weather on the China sea, he reached Dapagan and was again taken to a hospital for treatment.

The latest news is dated September 17th, a letter in which he says he is still in the hospital, but is fast recovering strength and flesh and expected to rejoin his regiment before the last of September. He says he is interested in hearing from his friends in Wheeling. Although he confesses to being very home sick at times, still he says he does not regret his going, as he is having a great experience and enjoys a soldier's life. His friends all wish for him a safe return to his regiment, and a successful and honorable career as a soldier.

ALWAYS have a bottle or two of Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne in your ice chest; then you will always be ready for callers.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Money on call firm at 4 1/2 per cent; last loan 4 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$1 8 1/2 for demand and at \$1 80 1/2 for 60 days; posted rates \$1 81 1/2 and \$1 85 1/2; commercial bills \$1 80 1/2 to \$1 84 1/2. Silver certificates 64 1/2 to 65 1/2. Bar silver 64 1/2. Mexican dollars 50 1/2. Government bonds irregular. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds strong.

The first decisive set-back to the upward course of prices which has been in full swing in the stock market since Wednesday morning last, occurred to-day, and conservative circles in Wall street breathe easier as a consequence. The headline pace at which the speculation has proceeded has been the cause of uneasiness lest some untoward event should precipitate a violent decline with disastrous results. To-day's late reaction was largely due to manipulation by professional bears and there were indications that some of the large bull interests were acquiescent in the movement. A prolonged and extensive advance such as that of the last week attracts a following of weak speculators, whose liability to flight and forced liquidation on a very slight reaction are a menace and an obstruction to the more powerful bull speculator. This latter class sometimes wink at a bear attack in order to shake off this undesirable following. There was an enormous amount of profit taking accomplished during the early hours of the day by professional speculators, who began to feel doubts over the continuance of the heavy buying demand for stocks. Interests which had thus sold out were willing to see lower prices in order to buy back stocks. It looked at one time, however, as though the absorptive power of the market was sufficient to carry through this realizing and lift prices to a higher level, as was the case many times during last week's rampant bull market. High prices for the day, speculative borrowers to-day but stocks after the early reaction, and the speculation had shifted into the standard railroad stocks, so as to give a healthier tone to the market than during the morning, when the widest movements were in the mercurial specialties. The stiffening of the call money rate was the most effective factor in inducing the late reaction. Skillful speculators have kept a watchful eye on this index of money conditions to detect the first signal of danger that the borrowings for speculative purposes were overrunning the available resources of the money market. Saturday's bank statement was so conflicting and so far removed from preliminary estimates that its unfavorable features were ignored the morning more so as money continued to hold at 4 per cent. It is not like there was any actual pressure upon the effect upon speculative sentiment. The stiffening of the call money rate was the most effective factor in inducing the late reaction. Skillful speculators have kept a watchful eye on this index of money conditions to detect the first signal of danger that the borrowings for speculative purposes were overrunning the available resources of the money market. Saturday's bank statement was so conflicting and so far removed from preliminary estimates that its unfavorable features were ignored the morning more so as money continued to hold at 4 per cent. It is not like there was any actual pressure upon the effect upon speculative sentiment.

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heavy scale on the higher level of prices here.

The bond market was very active and prices advanced strongly but reacted to some extent in sympathy with stocks.

Total sales par value \$5,315,000.

United States refunding 2s when issued declined 1/4 per cent, the 3s and old 4s 1/4 per cent and the 5s 1/4 per cent on the last call. The new 4s advanced 1/4 per cent.

U. S. Bonds.

U. S. Refunding.

U. S. new 4s coupon, 137 1/2.

U. S. old 4s reg., 115 1/2.

U. S. old 4s coupon, 115 1/2.

U. S. 3s reg., 109 1/2.

U. S. 3s coupon, 112 1/2.

U. S. new 4s reg., 136 1/2.

Stocks.

Atchafalpa, 25 1/2.

do preferred, 35 1/2.

Bal. & Ohio, 80 1/2.

do preferred, 85 1/2.

Can. Pacific, 92 1/2.

do preferred, 97 1/2.

Ches. & Ohio, 82 1/2.

do preferred, 87 1/2.

Chicago & N. W., 135 1/2.

do preferred, 140 1/2.

Chl. & N. W., 135 1/2.

do preferred, 140 1/2.

Chl. & East, 111 1/2.

do preferred, 116 1/2.

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26 1/2%, with the close 12 1/2% improved at 26 1/2% to 25.

Estimated receipts to-morrow:

Wheat, 155 cars; corn, 475 cars; oats, 185 cars; hogs, 25,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Nov.	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Dec.	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Jan.	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Corn, No. 2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Nov.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Dec.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Jan.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Oats, No. 2	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
Nov.	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Dec.	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Jan.	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
Mess Pork	10 50	10 50	10 50	10 50
Nov.	11 70	11 80	11 70	11 75
Dec.	11 70	11 80	11 70	11 75
Jan.	11 70	11 80	11 70	11 75
Lard	6 75	6 85	6 75	6 80
Nov.	6 75	6 85	6 75	6 80
Dec.	6 75	6 85	6 75	6 80
Jan.	6 75	6 85	6 75	6 80
Short Ribs	6 75	6 85	6 75	6 80
Nov.	6 75	6 85	6 75	6 80
Dec.	6 75	6 85	6 75	6 80
Jan.	6 75	6 85	6 75	6 80

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—No. 3, 68 1/2 to 73 1/2; No. 2 red, 75 1/2.

Corn—No. 2, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2; No. 2 yellow, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2.

Oats—No. 2, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2; No. 2 white, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2.

Rye—No. 2, 24 1/2.

Barley—Fair to choice malting, 55 1/2 to 56 1/2.

Flaxseed—No. 1, \$1.80 to \$1.81; No. 1 northwest, \$1.82.

Timothy seed—Prime, \$1.10 to \$1.20.

Mess pork, per barrel, \$10.50 to \$10.60; lard, per 100 pounds, \$6.75 to \$6.85; short ribs, (boxed), 54 1/2 to 55 1/2; short clear sides, (boxed), 56 1/2 to 57 1/2.

Whiskey—Base of high wines, \$1.27.

Sugars—Unchanged.

Clover—Contract grade, \$10.00.

Butter—Active; creameries, 15 1/2 to 16 1/2; dairies, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

Cheese—Active at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

Eggs—Quiet; fresh, 20 1/2.

NEW YORK—Flour, receipts, 29,180 barrels; exports, 16,508 barrels; market quiet.

Wheat, receipts, 101,025 bushels; exports, 163,384 bushels; spot market firm; No. 2 red, \$1.04 to \$1.05; options opened firm and higher. Market closed firm at 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 cent advance.

Closed: March, 83 1/2; May, 82 1/2; November, 79 1/2; December, 80 1/2.

Corn, receipts, 337,800 bushels; exports, 193,411 bushels; spot market firm; No. 2, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2; options generally firm and higher; market closed firm and 1/2 to 3/4 cent higher. Closed: May, 42 1/2; December, 48 1/2.

Oats, receipts, 128,800 bushels; exports, 3,640 bushels; spot market firm; No. 2, 26 1/2; options dull but firmly held.

Tallow firm. Turpentine steady. Rice firm.

Sugar quiet; fair refining, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; centrifugal 95 test, 4 1/2; molasses sugar, 3 1/2.

Feed steady. Hay quiet. Hops quiet. Hides firm. Leather quiet.

Beef steady. Lard firm; refined firm. Pork firm.

Coffee, spot Rio easy; No. 7 invoices, 82 1/2; market mild and dull; Cordova, 94 1/2 to 95 1/2; futures opened steady at 10 1/2 to 15 points decline. Market closed steady at 15 to 20 points net lower; sales, 35,750 bags.

NEW YORK—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat